

Vicinity of Etah, Aug. 6-18, 1908, *Goodsell* 34 and 44.

Taraxacum phymatocarpum Vahl. An arctic species, confined to Greenland and Ellesmere Land.

Vicinity of Cape Saumarey, Aug. 8, 1908, *Goodsell* 29; vicinity of Etah, Aug. 6-18, 1908, *Goodsell* 35.

Taraxacum pumilum Dahlst. An arctic species, confined to the arctic American archipelago.

Grant Land, July, 1906, *L. J. Wolf*.

Taraxacum hyperarcticum Dahlst. An arctic species, ranging from northwestern Greenland through the arctic archipelago, along the arctic coast to Point Barrow, Alaska.

Grant Land, July, 1906, *L. J. Wolf*.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

TWO SPECIES OF HABENARIA FROM CUBA

BY OAKES AMES

Habenaria Brittonae *sp. nov.* In general habit similar to *H. alata* Hook. 6 dm. tall, slender. *Leaves* linear-oblong to linear-lanceolate passing gradually into the foliose acute bracts of the stem. *Raceme* 12 cm. long, slender, rather densely flowered, the bracts nearly equalling or exceeding the flowers. *Lateral sepals* 6.5 mm. long, lanceolate, acute, with the midnerve produced under the point into a setiform tip, margin obscurely denticulate. *Upper sepal* broadly ovate, 5 mm. long, otherwise similar to the lateral. *Petals* subsimple or obscurely bipartite. Posterior division linear-oblong, rounded at the tip, obtuse, 5 mm. long, about 1 mm. wide, recurved-falcate, anterior division in the form of an obtuse, basal protuberance or tooth. *Labellum* tripartite, lateral divisions shorter than the middle one, setaceous, about 3 mm. long, middle division linear, 6 mm. long, obtuse, convex, the margins strongly deflexed. *Stigmatic processes* longer than the anther canals, flattened suborbicular. *Spur* longer than the labellum, about equalling the ovary or shorter, clavate, subacute, about 1 cm. long.

Folia lineari-oblonga, alterna, (?) 4-5. *Bractea*e caulis vaginantes super folia lineari-lanceolatae, acutae, infra folia obtusae. *Bractea*e inflorescentiae lanceolatae, acutae, ovaria longitudine excedentes. *Sepala* lateralia lanceolata, ad apicem cuspidemunita. *Sepalum* superius ovatum, obtusum. *Petala* sub-

simplicia, falcata, linearia, obtusa, basi antice unidentata vel petalorum partitio antica in dentum minutum reducta. *Labellum* tripartitum, lacinae laterales lineares vel filiformes 3 mm. longae, lacinia media 6 mm. longa. *Calcar* ovario brevius 1 cm. longum.

CUBA: PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO, vicinity of Venales, on hillside, *N. L. & E. G. Britton*, no. 7540, September 17, 1910; Wright 3307 in Hb. Gray.

I have been unable to refer this plant satisfactorily to any described species of *Habenaria*. It is similar in habit to *H. repens* Nutt., but from that it differs markedly in the form of the petals and labellum. The cuspidate or mucronate sepals are similar to *H. repens*. It may be the form of *H. tricuspis* Rich. to which Grisebach referred in his *Catalogus Plantarum Cubensium* characterized by reduced anterior divisions of the petals, an assumption which leads to the belief that *H. tricuspis* may not be referable to the synonymy of *H. repens* after all, and that it is a variable plant, characterized by variations in the relative lengths of the lip divisions and by petals with variously reduced anterior segments. However this may be, I find in my herbarium a specimen of *H. repens* from Georgia accompanied by the following note: "Compared with Wright 3305 (sub nom. *tricuspis*) and Wright 3309 (sub nom. *tricuspis* Rich. near *H. radicans* Griseb.) at British Museum and found to be like them." The specimen in question is quite distinct from *H. Brittonae*. In the study of the type material of *H. tricuspis* Rich. the conclusions arrived at, as indicated in *Orchidaceae IV*, were that it was conspecific with *H. repens*, a conclusion which is borne out by Kränzlin in *Orchidacearum Genera et Species*, and by Cogniaux in Urban's *Symbolae Antillanae*, although neither author states that he has seen Richard's type.

Wright's 3305 and 3309 preserved in the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University, both labelled *H. tricuspis* var., are referable to *H. repens*, as they have the characteristic perianth divisions of that species. Wright's 3307, on the other hand, preserved in the same collection, is characterized by lips and petals similar to those of the plants from Venales. *H. tricuspis* as described by

Richard does not include *H. Brittonae*, which appears to be an undescribed species.

Habenaria nivea (Nutt.) Spreng.

This species, which heretofore has been known only as a native of the United States, with a range extending from Florida and Louisiana on the south to Delaware on the north, is now known to be a native of Cuba. I have examined five plants collected in Pinar del Rio Province, submitted for identification by the Director of the New York Botanical Garden. I have compared the flowers very carefully with those of *H. nivea* from Florida and other parts of the United States without being able to find distinguishing characters which indicate specific differences. There are differences, but they are slight and too trivial in my estimation to warrant the recognition of a new species.

CUBA: PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE, Laguna Santa Maria, *N. L. & E. G. Britton, & C. S. Gager*, no. 7126, September 8, 1910. Wet sandy pine-lands, Sierra del Cabra, on Guane Road, *N. L. & E. G. Britton, & C. S. Gager*, no. 7272, September 9, 1910, on hillside.

AMES BOTANICAL LABORATORY,
NORTH EASTON, MASS.

UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF CUBAN CACTI

BY N. L. BRITTON AND J. N. ROSE

Pereskia cubensis sp. nov.

A tree up to 4 meters high, with a trunk up to 2.5 dm. in diameter, and a large, much-branched-top; bark brownish, rather smooth, marked by black horizontal bands (representing the old areoles) broader than high. Young branches slender, smooth, with light brown bark; spines of young areoles 2 or 3, needle-like, 2-3 cm. long, of old areoles very numerous (25 or more) and much longer (5 cm. or more long); leaves bright green on both sides, somewhat fleshy, the midvein broad, distinct, the lateral veins very obscure, oblanceolate to oblong-elliptic, several at each areole, 1.5-4 cm. long, 10-12 mm. wide, acute at both ends; flowers small, white (?), solitary; peduncle very short (2-3 mm. long), fleshy, jointed near the base, bearing 1 to 3 leaf-like bracts; fruit not seen.

Dry thickets at 5-10 meters elevation, province of Oriente.